

CONFIDENTIAL

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9 OCT 1959

Cabell
Mr. Arnold Beichman

Dear Mr. Beichman:

In the absence of Mr. Dulles, I wish to thank you for your letter of 25 September and for the attached letter from Lawrence A. Spector.

Your article from Rangoon which appeared in the Monitor of 15 September 1959 was a fine piece of reporting. Mr. Spector's letter to you has been copied so that the Government officials concerned may furnish a copy to the man in question, for his consideration and decision at the proper time.

Should he have a Press conference in the United States, it would not be under the auspices of CIA so I can offer you no hope of helping to arrange an interview for you.

It was very good of you to take the interest you have in this man and the Spector letter shows some good may come from your Monitor article.

Again, thanks for your interest.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

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C. P. Cabell
General, USAF
Acting Director

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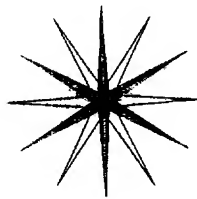
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INTERNATIONAL DIVISION

September 22, 1959

Mr. Arnold Beichman
The Christian Science Monitor
One Norway Street
Boston 15, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Beichman:

I have just finished reading your article "He Quit Communism" in the September 15th issue of The Christian Science Monitor.

It has made a great impression on me, particularly when I read that Mr. Kaznacheev is my own age. When I think of our different backgrounds and yet our similar ideals in many ways, I cannot help wondering whether I would have the courage to take such a step as this gentleman did. All in all, it was a most helpful story to read, and I am grateful to you for having written it.

I might add that it would make me very happy to meet Mr. Kaznacheev, if that were possible. I notice his whereabouts are not known, and possibly this may need to be kept permanently secret. But he may be interested in seeking employment in Los Angeles, assuming he comes to America. My uncle, who is chairman of the board of our firm, has often spoken to me of the many opportunities in our company, and it might be that Mr. Kaznacheev is considering entering business as a new career.

Communication with him might be difficult at the present, but I would be glad to have any suggestions you may care to offer. There is nothing definite in my thoughts about this; only an exploratory desire to see if I can be of any help in promoting the happy ending to this remarkable story.

Very truly yours,



Lawrence Albert Spector

Khrushchev Visit Reactions Stir Blase New York Dentists Issue

Notables to Host Premier

By R. Stafford Derby

Chief of the New York News Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev's visit to this city has triggered some reactions which are only now coming into sharp focus. The police are doubling and redoubling their measures for the controversial Soviet leader. City and state officials are being very close to the line of official protocol, nothing neglected and nothing overdone. But what is going on in the minds of the eight million New Yorkers is the question which may not be wholly answered even when the visit occurs.

One noted New Yorker, former Gov. W. Averell Harriman, himself a recent visitor to the Kremlin, will tender the Chairman of the Council of Ministers a reception on Sept. 17. On the following day Mr. Khrushchev is the motor to Hyde Park, visit the residence of former President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and see Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. Harry S. Truman is in the city to see his daughter, Mrs. Clifford Daniel, and keep up with the progress of his grandchildren. And Mr. Truman, in his forthright way, has said: "I don't want to see him and I don't think he'd want to see me."

These noted personalities, thus have indicated the way they feel about the Soviet Premier's visit. But they are not the multitude are centers of national tradition and pride which resent deeply the coming of the head of a government which has enslaved their peoples. These are the unpredictable which are keeping the plans of the police at razor edge.

The common sense and decency of the people of this city, nevertheless, are factors which the authorities are counting on to make this visit of the inquiring Soviet leader a time of education for him in the manners and ways of a great American city.

His whole stay, of course, will be conducted under the scrutiny of a host of reporters, radio-TV broadcasters, and sharp-eyed, persistent news photographers. These, including the 25 or so from the Soviet Union, are posing more problems than usual for New York arrangers.

An instance of what the State Department and local police officials have been up to in this respect concerns the arrival of Mr. Khrushchev at Harriman's house on East 61st

Street. This is a city street. It is narrow—barely two-car abreast for moving vehicles. The Harriman house is one of the older style, with narrow entrance and shutters on the windows. The imagination, especially when the security standard is considered.

New York is, to be sure, a metropolis. A series baseball game, a three-ring circus, a national convention of businessmen, and the arrival of several transoceanic liners make scarcely a dent in the city's life. The massive importance of the Khrushchev visit has failed to impress some Americans here.

Among these is the refusal of members of the American Dental Association to give up their seat for the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria on Sept. 17 and bow out for Mayor Robert F. Wagner's ceremonial luncheon for the Soviet Premier. They were polite but firm. Even after all the involved plans were completed, the ADA's New York branch said the Khrushchev luncheon will be at the Hotel Commodore.

Nixon Sets Tone

The ADA affair had other Khrushchev ramifications. At a meeting of the association, President Richard M. Nixon, in a light vein, noted that "maybe the Russians are the dentalists first—but the American Dental Association got this ballroom."

Seriously, he pointed out that neither deep pessimism nor rosy optimism should be the basis of the invitation. On balance, however, Mr. Nixon was hopeful. For Mr. Khrushchev to have firsthand information on the strength and the will of the American people would be most valuable.

But everybody is not listening to such advice. Even as this story was being finished a dramatic example of nonconformance rolled along downtown.

A sleek, black convertible automobile of foreign make appeared, with its top down. On the headlights, draped over the skull and crossbones flags of a pirate, emblazoned on the sides were "Bury Khrushchev!" and sitting in the rear seat was an actor made up to resemble Mr. Khrushchev. He waved a shovel and, as the car rolled off toward the toe of Manhattan, he was flanked from the rear.

New York City was all set for Khrushchev at the plush Waldorf-Astoria. The security arrangements were tight. The menus? Tough luck, said the dentists. And now the Soviet Premier luminaries who looked forward will have to go elsewhere.

Neither veiled pressures, appeals of panic among the poor visit could budge the America. They had booked the Waldorf for their convention, they'd moving for anybody—not even if it wasn't a question of politics.

After days of backroom bickering, Dr. Percy T. Phillips, associate dentist's final "no."

About 2,000 newsmen and 100 reporters and photographers were at the moment his jet plane away at any time during his stay. Most reporters will cover the visit in their neighborhood. More State Department officials said the frantic rush for press access is the first time since Khrushchev's visit two years ago. For cards.

But Queen Elizabeth at least speaks none and although we are all an interpreter, most of it the-cut remarks. Those will be.

Among the Soviet visitors arrived during the weekend, 11 makeshift press room at And signs—one in English, one in



Associated Press Wirephoto
EAST MEETS WEST: President Eisenhower and Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev stand together on the flight ramp at Andrews Air Force Base, near Washington, as the Soviet leader and his party arrived Sept. 15 for a four of the United States.

Three American airmen feel Soviet jet plane bringing Mr. Khrushchev to this city. The three boarded the TU-104 jet, just as three Soviet jets flew to Moscow with it in July.

The American pilot is Capt. Capt. George Bolshchik, and Robinson.

"Visit American Warehouse. Enterprise."

That message in big white letters among the few indications of Premier Khrushchev was the invitation was draped off the parkway leading from capital.

The menu for Soviet Premier country featured cold borsch with truffles.

Mrs. Victoria Gacner, housewife, prepared the luncheon Khrushchev party will be a buffet luncheon featuring other members of the Soviet.

The complete menu:

Cold borsch with cucumber
First sole with lobster
Filet of beef with truffles.
Potatoes au gratin.
Spring beans amandine.
Green salad served with ten Charlotte russe.
Fruit served with raspberries.
The service was red-and-white. The flowers on the table in tones of bronze to match the floral arrangements were prepared for the Khrushchev.

Texts: Eisenhower Greetings Khrushchev's Reply

Washington

President Eisenhower's remarks on greeting Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev in Washington Sept. 15:

"Mr. Chairman, I welcome you, your family, and party to the United States. I am especially happy that you and your family are accompanying your government and the people of America."

Something of our country, our institutions, our customs, and our people. You will find that we are looking forward to the day when we shall not be regarded as an issue affecting the interests of other countries. I trust that a full and frank exchange of views on many subjects may contribute to better understanding and peace between our two countries. I am sure that you will find that we have built and maintain strong security forces. It is clear that because our people do want peace and because they are the decisive influence in the basic actions of our government, aggression by this nation is an impossibility.

reciprocal visits and meetings of representatives of states useful. Meetings and conversations between the statesmen of our two great countries, the Soviet Union and the United States of America, are especially important.

"All the peoples are profoundly interested in the maintenance and consolidation of peace, in peaceful coexistence. War does not promise anyone good; peace is advantageous to all the nations. This is the basic principle which, we believe, the statesmen of all countries should be guided by in order to realize the aspirations of the peoples.

N.Y. Teacher 'Spies' On People at TV Set

New York

People watch television. But who watches the people who watch television? Who believes that the average snack-eating, eye-captured American family sitting around the "wonder" set is quite as interesting as television itself?

Mrs. Clara Appell, Brooklyn housewife and teacher, does. Family dynamics is her special interest. She has written 177 pages about the extent to which middle-class families and the city are influenced by television. The study is her doctoral project at Teachers College, Columbia University.

Mrs. Appell, wife of a teacher, herself a part-time instructor at Brooklyn College, and mother of four children aged two to seven, sampled the viewing habits and tastes of 150 families in Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Queens.

"I assure you that they have no ill will toward any other people that they covet no territory, no additional power. Nor do they seek to interfere in the internal affairs of any other country."

"I most sincerely hope that as you come to see and believe these truths about our people there will develop an improved basis on which we can together consider the problems that divide us."

"After all, our common purpose should be, as always, a just, universal, and enduring peace. It is in this spirit, Mr. Chairman, that I greet you and welcome you to Washington and the United States."

The State Department expends Air Force base for the United States. Because of the crowd of Washington diplomats, the State Department officials are busy about the treatment. The well they said, for all foreign dignitaries.

The United States is liberal! The Soviet Premier. The ceremonial trainings carpet extending from the p to the airport. President Eisenhower receives State Department officials about the treatment. The well they said, for all foreign dignitaries.

Three little girls and a boy arrival of the Soviet Premier. They were allowed to perch on a viewing stand ahead of the President Eisenhower receives State Department officials about the treatment. The well they said, for all foreign dignitaries.

More Research Asked

Her findings indicate that when it comes to family-type shows, most of those who watch feel they are an inaccurate representation of family life in the United States. She asks for more research here.

She asked factory workers, sales people, clerical employees, taxi drivers, teachers, and a welder, a tugboat captain, and many others questions that covered eight pages.

Most of the families had been contacted by her when she gave her talks before parent associations. The questionnaire was distributed over a one-year period from March 1964 to March, 1965.

Did they change their meal schedule in order to watch a favorite show? More than half of them did. Nine said 77 per cent of the replies.

Violence Protested

Should there be more and better educational programs? An overwhelming majority answered in the affirmative. Underlying their recommendations was the conviction that television can serve their children constructively in the learning process.

Strong protests against the preponderance of programs that

Concern Veiled

She showed some concern over indications that too often people are "passive" viewers, not thinking consciously about what they are looking at, yet influenced by the subtle ways. More than half of those replying thought television helps them to "relax" or "escape" to relax, to provide companionship when they are lonely, or to offer a substitute for thinking.

Some apparent contradictions came to the fore. While three quarters of those queried apparently think there is no particular "value" in television, the number of those who get upset when the set breaks down is 77 per cent.

More than half said they do less reading now than when available, but one-fourth said that the medium spurs them on to do special reading in the subject.

On the cultural side, she found some encouraging news. One-third television. One-quarter have discovered a new, unknown taste for concerts.

Montenegro Development Pushed by Yugoslavians

Budva, Yugoslavia

Big investments are to be made in the development of Montenegro, a major center for foreign tourists. Until now, Montenegro has been little known among foreign tourists, although it is one of the most picturesque areas along the Yugoslav Adriatic Coast.

Atomic Ship Completed

"Recently an ice-breaker has been completed in the Soviet Union. This practical embodiment of the desire of the peoples to see the nuclear energy put solely to peaceful use, our first meeting with Mr. President, that the idea of peaceful use of atomic energy is dear to you and we note with gratification that your aims in this field coincide with ours.

"We entertain no doubt that the splendid scientists, engineers, technicians, and workers filled our hearts with joy by launching a rocket to the moon. Thus has been placed on the road from the earth to the moon; and a container of 300 kilograms with a pennant bearing the national emblem of the Soviet Union is now on the moon. Our earth has several hundred kilograms of weight and the moon gained in her weight the same amount of kilograms. I am sure that in this historic achievement the Soviet people alone but also all those to whom peace and friendship among nations are dear.

FBI Called to Houston

Federal Bureau of Investigation officials were called in to investigate an explosion at the Poo Elemmish School here Sept. 15.

Police dispatchers said early reports indicated that at least six children and adults were killed and perhaps 20 injured in the explosion which may have been set off by a home-made bomb.

Police said one fatality was that of a man seen carrying a suitcase on the campus.

There were conflicting reports as to whether or not the explosion occurred in the kitchen or in a hallway at the rear of the building.

"Police told me a man came into the hallway with a suitcase and about that time the explosion occurred," said John Harris, Houston Chronicle reporter who arrived at the scene shortly after the explosion.

Mrs. D. L. Hunt, a teacher, said a boy came running to her

He Quit Communism

[illegible]

Path Tread Warily

There was a particular sensitivity because a Soviet officer, Col. Michael Strygune, Soviet military attaché in Washington, had been forced into a Communist Party to commit suicide under guard of 40 Soviet agents. Mr. Kazanskiy, who might not be a plant despite his "warning" since he was an American citizen, was a "calculated risk" and sent Mr. Kazanskiy home.

Mr. Kazanskiy did return the next morning to his apartment in Moscow, but he was further disturbed by the possible consequences to his parents, still in Moscow, and their two-year-old son, who he had to leave behind. He was not permitted to take the final, irrevocable step of renouncing his Soviet citizenship.

At the conclusion of the second meeting, Mr. Kazanskiy was told that the Soviet embassy officer and fluent in Burmese, was in the place under American embassy control (as was the place under American embassy control to the writer) where further questioning

Bedroom Rigged Up

On the night of June 29, at 4:47 p. m. from Rangoon Airport the United States Air Force C-130,

During his five-day stay at the embassy, he wrote out in longhand his personal statement and stenography in English. He read magazines, and from June 27 on read avidly news stories



Above, right, Aleksander Urevitch Kaznacheev, who fled his job in the Soviet embassy in Rangoon, Burma, for asylum in the American embassy there. Shown above are two pages from his handwritten declaration of purpose.

about his defection. He was shown movies, USIS type as well as Hollywood-made. He was given a change of clothes because he came to the embassy with only the clothes he wore.

The only occasion during which he was out of American sight was June 2 from noon until 10 p.m., when he was taken by Mr. McConaughy to his limousine to the National Defense College to be questioned by Burmese Foreign Ministry officials. Mr. McConaughy left for the embassy and after an interval went back to the college and waited for the Burmese Government to satisfy itself that Mr. Kaznachey was leaving Soviet employ of his own accord.

Burmese Foreign Minister U Chan Htoon Aung offered the Soviet Ambassador an opportunity to meet and interrogate Mr. Kozlov but he refused to avail himself of that offer.

His wife the only person there was out of American hands. At 11:45 p.m. he had changed his mind, but he had announced that his commitment was irreversible. From the intelligence he entered Mr. McConnell was driven out to the airport in a helicopter. There he posed for photos, and then he was escorted to the embassy by a military unit. Part of his looking around was to see if any Soviet embassy people were in the area. He was seen to be in a car with a Soviet embassy car. He was seen to be in a car with a Soviet embassy car. He was seen to be in a car with a Soviet embassy car.

He entered the Air Force plane alone, dressed in a white shirt and tie. An embassy official started the steps with him but halted and turned away. The memory of the 40 Soviet guards who begged, pushed, and shoved Colonel Strzyguine to the Chinese plane was still fresh and nothing was to be allowed to give an impression that Mr. Khrushchev was leaving in any fashion except his own decision—even at the last minute.

ent Leaves Mark

the two starboard engines of the C-130 were running even before Mr. Kazhachev entered the plane, and as soon as he was in the hatch, the port engines fired, and the plane taxied to the runway and took off. The plane landed in Manila for a refueling stop and took off again for an unknown destination.

of them never recounted in print before, a political act which has had a tremendous effect on Burmese public opinion. That a Soviet diplomat was willing, after living in Burma for a total of two years, to break with his government is something which is still a major topic of conversation here.

is entire event can be regarded as of major
ical significance in that it throws some light
internal developments in the Soviet Union,
cularly among the student elite.
Kaznacheev was born in 1932 and was
still a child when World War II ended. His
y, by Soviet standards, was v
all to do. His



father, an engineer, was highly educated, as was his mother.

From 1940 to 1951, he was in high school and finished tenth in his graduating class. He entered the Moscow Oriental Institute's Chinese Department. In 1954, he was transferred to the Moscow International Relations Institute and attached to the Foreign Office. There he studied English, Chinese, and some Burmese.

In March 1957, he was assigned to Burma to become a Burmese specialist. He returned to Moscow in September, 1957, where he was assigned to the foreign service. In Moscow he traveled with a Burmese visiting government delegation headed by former Deputy Prime Minister U. Nu.

In December, 1957, he returned to Burma as information officer. Two months later he was promoted and, in May, he was told by embassy officials that he was to be promoted to attache and would return June 26 to Moscow for the official appointment.

In a tape recording Mr. Kaznacheev told about Soviet students whom he describes as representing "the most progressive part of the population." The government and party, by their emphasis on higher education, seek "to convert them into trusted Communists, into trusted followers and trusted servants of the regime, but this policy turns out to be a boomerang."

Danger' of Education

"Students think good education can penetrate through black propaganda, slander, to real facts, to real life," he said. "They can analyze figures, analyze facts; they can see more than plain people, workers, and peasants. Quite naturally the first and the most strong dissatisfaction of the government and regime takes place among

"I can give an example, a very showy example of this discontent on the part of students. During the Hungarian revolution there was a little like a shock in the Soviet society. All people and especially students look with hope that the events that took place in Hungary, with hope that it will lessen grip of terror, for the time being."

"Especially during Hungarian revolution there took place disturbances among students. There were strikes and meetings of students in Moscow University and Government High Technical School, especially last is told to be the stronghold of communism. In such atmosphere my dissatisfaction and my disbelief of the Soviet regime grew into hatred."

Mr. Kaznacheev said that during the Hungarian revolution Moscow University students held meetings and adopted resolutions. At the International Institute, where he was studying, "during Hungarian events it was very tense atmosphere."

"The whole social atmosphere," he wrote, "in the Soviet Union is to the utmost extent tense. There is very widespread fear of each other, suspicion of each other, disbelief of aims of each other. This atmosphere of disbelief and hatred and terror penetrate even to families. It's quite a new thing that children are afraid to tell the whole truth to their parents. Husband is afraid to tell the whole truth and to share his thoughts, his criticism, with his wife."

First Taste of Freedom

Burma was the first country he had ever seen where the Soviet Union, the first place where he had access to a free press. Since he is a Burmese specialist, he was permitted a certain freedom in meeting the people, and in Burma, he said, that "I found here free people, people that aren't afraid of their government, people that have no mutual suspicion, mutual fear and mutual spy."

"Because I can speak Burmese," he said, "it is easier for me to understand this country. I have very many friends, true and sincere friends who help me to feel like a man, that inspired me to believe in goodness, in humanity after what I saw in the Soviet Union. I like Burma. I like the free way of life. I do not lie if I tell that I like it."

Mr. Kaznacheyev recounts that he was instructed, "like all other members of staff of the Embassy to spy on my Burmese friends, develop my contacts with Burmans, to report on any conversation, any information I could get from them." He was criticized, he says, by his superiors for not supplying enough information.

since he knew the Burmese language and given a chance to have Burmese friends. The meaning of the Kaznacheev defection was before the Burmese people in an editorial in the Yangon Guardian, which said:

...is most damning to the Soviet cause and
...is that Kazznacheev is a man in his 20's,
...recently he has known nothing but the
...the Soviet system could offer.
...that he decided to give up all these official
...and turn on his lifetime training at the
...contact with various aspects of human free-
...in Burma is a blow that Soviet propaganda
...not be able to recover from in this part
...the world."

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